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GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER AND HOME COMPANION.

VOL. XVIII. No. 6.

OUR HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Change of Air.

Change of air, says the Medical Record, is often as curious as it is beneficial in its effects. Extreme purity is naturally an important factor, but, after all, it is but one factor. In many instances it is by no means essential that a patient should go to the seaside, or even to the country, in search of health; a change in itself is often of the greatest benefit. It is related on good authority that a man suffering from asthma and bronchitis, who lived in a healthy part of the country, found great relief by residing for a time in the slums of Whitechapel. The causes for the health-giving properties of a change of air are obscure; at any rate, up to the present they have not been satisfactorily explained. A biological solution of the problem is sometimes suggested—that as only man was of necessity a wanderer, these nomadic habits have left their impression upon every cell and fiber of his being, and thus it is largely a question of heredity.

—Washington Post.

Seeing Stars.

If a man fall so as to strike his head violently on the ice or on the pavement, or if he gets a blow over his eye, he is said to "see stars." The cause of this curious phenomenon is found in a peculiarity of the optic nerve. The function of that nerve is to convey to the brain the impression of light. It recognizes nothing in the world but light. It is susceptible to no other impression; or, if acted upon by any other agent, it communicates to the brain the intelligence of the presence of that agent by sending along its fiber flashes of light only. Irritate this nerve with a probe or other instrument, and it conveys no sensation of pain, but simply that of luminous sparks. The pain of the blow on the eye or the fall on the head is realized through the nerves of general sensation; but insusceptible to pain or any other feeling, the optic nerve sends to the brain its report of the shock by flashes, sparks, and "stars."

How Worry Wears the Brain.

Worry will kill! Modern science has brought to light more interesting and useful than this fact; and, more remarkable still, it has determined and can give in full detail (because of recent discoveries) just how worry does destroy the nervous system. It is believed by those who have followed most carefully the growth of the science of brain disease that scores of the deaths of each year—deaths ignorantly set down to other causes—are due to worry and that alone. The theory is a simple one. It is so simple that anyone can easily sift and perfectly understand it. Briefly put, it amounts to this: That worry injures beyond repair certain of the cells of the brain; that the brain, being the commanding center of the body, the other organs become gradually injured; some diseases of these organs or a combination of them arising, death finally ensues.

Thus, then, does worry kill. Insidiously it creeps in upon the brain in the form of a single, constant, never lost, most depressingly objectionable idea, and as the dropping of water over a period of years will wear a groove in a stone, so does worry gradually, imperceptibly, but no less surely, destroy the brain cells that control and energize and keep in health every organ in the body.

Worry, to make the theory still plainer, acts like an irritant; at certain points, and, if long continued, produces serious results, but works little harm if it comes only at intervals or occasionally. Occasional worrying of the system the brain itself can cope with easily. But the iteration and the reiteration of one idea of a disquieting sort the cells of the brain cannot long endure.

The Tenacity of Life.

In 1864 a wagon train had toiled along up the Arkansas as far as Little Coon creek, when it was suddenly attacked by a band of Brule Sioux under Little Turtle. A horrible massacre followed. Sixty teamsters and horses were killed and the camp looted, not a man escaping. Troops were sent out from Fort Laramie two hours after the massacre. Dead men lay all about in the short, brown grass, stained to a vivid scarlet with their blood. All the bodies were scalped and mutilated in a horrible manner. The scouts, while examining the bodies, found two boys shockingly mutilated, but still alive. They were taken to the fort and under the care of the post surgeon, one recovered, but the other died in a few days.

Acquired Traits.

A group of ladies and gentlemen who had listened to a paper on a science subject in a private parlor cornered a person addicted to science to settle a disputed question. He did not think acquired traits are ever transmitted.

There are one-legged men enough in this country to support several cork-leg establishments yet never has the child of a one-legged man been born with less than two. Certain characteristics of the parent the child may have. It may be a comically exact reproduction. Always, however, it is the natural and not the acquired peculiarities of the parent or other ancestor that it shows. Hence, Professor Weissman argues that acquired qualities or characteristics are never transmitted.

The operations of the laws of heredity are singularly enough. A child may not resemble either parent, but it may be an exact likeness of a remote ancestor. That has been a source of scandal at times. A Baltimore man, a man of wealth, married a beautiful serving girl. When a black child was born to her there was trouble. Then it was revealed that her mother was a mulatto. There is an older case exactly like it. A Greek married a fair slave girl, and when she gave birth to a black child her blood was traced back to an African.

There are persons who think that if a man makes of himself, say a great linguist, his children will be more likely to have the gift of tongues. They think the children born to a parent after he has become dissipated are more liable to be the children born earlier to inherit a taste for drink. These things Weissman denies. In the first case, the children may have the father's aptitude for languages, but not the stronger, because he used it. In the other case, the children may have the parent's disposition that led him to drink, but not the stronger, because it was indulged.

Herbert Spencer emerged from his long session to say that he regards the question whether any acquired traits are ever inherited as a great matter, but that he has not made up his opinion yet. He is not prepared to combat the new theory. The long-accepted theory has never been quite satisfactory. It leaves so much unaccounted for. If acquired qualities are inherited, the world ought to be crowded with geniuses. Yet it is notorious that few men leave sons or great. Altogether education is within the reach of all, and the methods of education are the product of centuries of experience. Shakespeares and Miltons and Napoléons are not common yet.

You will probably notice this spring that it does not pay to allow the seeds of vicious weeds to ripen and seed down your place.

Girls employed in the crape industries are under a curious contract not to engage in any housework after their hours of labor. The reason is lost their hands should become coarse and unfitted for the delicate nature of their employment.

"On the other hand, we might expect a

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JUNE, 1898.

Monthly, 50 Cents a Year

Don't.

Don't drop insinuations. A bigger man may pick them up.

Don't pick out for your friend a man whose dog won't follow him.

Don't think all books are salable because they are bound to sell.

Don't sit in a draught unless you want the doctor to get the cash for it.

Don't break your word—unless you can do it without a hyphen will fit in nicely.

Don't wait until summer to buy thermometers; they are always lower in winter.

Don't think because a man possesses a shrewd intellect that he is light-headed.

Don't think because time and tide wait for no man that no woman will wait for him.

Don't fail to keep an eye on the friend who offers you suggestions at the expense of another friend.

Don't under-rate money. The needle has but one point, yet it would be almost impossible to get along without it.—Chicago News.

For Business Men.

In the amount of money in circulation in this country in February there was a decrease of \$3,614,569. There were only three items showing an increase, namely, gold coin, where there was a gain of \$2,299,965; treasury notes, exhibiting an increase of \$6,771,487, and national bank notes, showing a gain of \$1,046,937. The decreases comprised \$457,389 in standard silver dollars, \$685,132 in subsidiary silver, \$53,970 in gold certificates, \$2,333,236 in treasury notes of \$1890, \$9,558,224 in United States notes, and \$645,000 in currency certificates of 1872.

The wonderful revival in business in this country is shown clearly in clearing house transactions. For January and February the total clearings, as figured out by "Bradsheet," were \$11,527,235,315. These compare as follows with the totals for January and February in previous years:

1887	\$11,527,225,315
1890	8,154,161,562
1895	\$8,064,000,600
1894	7,153,060,000
1893	7,200,000,000
1892	10,880,000,000
1891	10,825,000,000
1890	8,912,000,000
1889	9,734,000,000

The last previous year of full business was 1892. The improvement since 1895 is strikingly shown by the above figures.

Here in Rochester the clearings in February were \$6,826,270, as against \$4,308,303 in the same month of last year, an increase of \$995,471. For January and February the clearings were \$14,423,808, as against \$12,453,152 a year ago, an increase for the two months of \$1,980,746. Yet occasionally some croaker will try to make you believe that business is "no better."

It is the truth that "all grades of apples and peaches have been higher than in 1896, but there is still a wide gap between the price of the best and the poorest."

People are buying and using more fruit each year, but there is such a variety from which to choose, and in such immense quantities, that buyers seldom take any except the best, unless at nominal rates merely.

The fact is still more evident than last season that none but the best fruit will sell at paying prices, and fruit growers are well except the situation first as last.

The fact is, our large cities are well supplied with fruits the year round, whether there is a crop locally or not. The cities do not wait impatiently for our fruit crops to ripen, nor do they concern themselves greatly if our crops fail, for they can draw their supplies from the ends of the earth, and have a surplus for the winter months.

People have a surplus for the winter months, and have a surplus for the summer months.

The familiar street cry "Nica banana" has its effect, so too has the placard bearing the legend "Choice California Fruit."

The big red Ben Davis which takes so fine a polish on the greasy Italian coat sleeve, and the showy but tasteless California peaches have come to stay and will be in evidence when our crops fail.—W. J. Green, in Report Ohio Pomological Society.

The Farmer's Fruit Garden.

A well-known writer upon horticulture has said: "A farm without a fruit garden may justly be regarded as a proof of a low state of civilization of the farmer. No country home should be without such simple means of health and happiness."

Professor S. T. Maynard has said: "The fruit garden is a necessity to comfortable existence in the country."

Fruit is especially valuable in forming strong and healthy bodies in children.

The great Dr. Samuel Johnson once said: "If it is possible to have a good orchard, I once knew a clergyman with a small salary who brought up a family very creditably, mainly on apple dumplings."

Moses, in his description of the Garden of Eden, evidently had in mind a fruit garden.

And the Lord God planted a garden eastward in Eden, and there He put the man whom He had made. And out of the ground, made the Lord God to grow every tree that is pleasant to the sight and good for food. And the Lord God took the man and put him in the Garden of Eden, to dress and to keep it."

P. Roe, in his delightful and instructive book, "Success with Small Fruits," says: "Life at the farmhouse sinks into deep ruts, and becomes weary plodding. It is corn, potatoes, wheat, butter, milk. The staple productions absorb all thought and all else is neglected. Nature demands that the young shall have variety, and she furnishes it in abundance. The farmer too often ignores nature and the cravings of youth, and insists on the heavy monotonous work of his specialty, and this rule in regard to age is not a set one. Upon planting the trees wrap them up well in order to protect them from sun, worms and rabbits. Some of the speakers said they cut back the top, while others did not; some paid no attention to the roots, while others did. It was advised to keep the orchard planted in corn for three or four years, and after this to keep a row or two on the outside to serve as a sort of wind-break and for feeders. The general opinion was to cultivate around the body of the trees when the soil first gets soft in the spring, and plough the rest later, the whole to be harrowed immediately after the ploughing. Some thought the constant use of the cultivator would do just as well; but as dust is nature's mulch, it appears that plan of cultivation would hardly do as well as the other. Spraying two or three times a year, of course, is necessary, if it is intended that the orchard should be successful, and the elimination of trees during both June and September for borers was also recommended. A knife or a piece of wire is the best thing to do for these pests. The only stock that should ever be allowed in the orchard is chicken or hogs. Both of these would be beneficial. Much pruning was discouraged, as it was claimed that it made more work and no fruit. It was advised to trim out the cross-branches and allow nature to do the rest.—N. Y. Tribune.

Six Acres in Dewberries.

The dewberry is a native American fruit belonging to the blackberry family. It is a trailing habit and grows wild from New England to California. Many varieties have been cultivated but none is so desirable as the Lucretia. The dewberry grows very slowly into public favor because when the Lucretia was first put on the market thousands of worthless wild vines were sold at a high price and represented to be the genuine Lucretia. Many purchased these became disgusted and were slow to try again. Many growers were discouraged from the fact that they did not know how to cultivate the plants.

The Lucretia has been fruited here in Scott County, Iowa, for the past 12 years.

During this time it has given a good yield of fruit every year.

One acre near Davenport, in 1891, three years from planting,

gave the owner \$300 worth of berries.

At that time berries sold for 17½ to 20 cents per box.

This same acre is still in bearing and has never failed to give a good yield.

Plant in rows 7 feet apart and 5 feet apart in the rows. The first two years

prune any other hood crop may be

grown between the rows.

Cultivate as often as necessary to

keep the ground clean.

Always cultivate the same way as by

hand.

When the Lucretia is in flower

it is time to begin to thin the blossoms.

Prune the blossoms as soon as

they open.

BEST MIXED PAINTS
At very low prices. Delivered FRESH
For Houses, Barns, Roofs, all colors, and SAVVY dealers
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wagons, surreys and business wagons,
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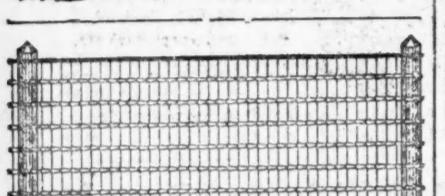
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Tells all about 20 varieties of fowls, and the
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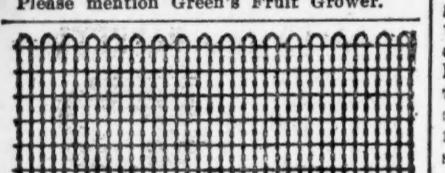
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"PEPSO" CIGARS cures indigestion and
burns the heart burn. The only
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100 grains of food. An agency given in
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A. C. Co., New York. Addressee, Mr. P. H. PERIN,
Dear Mrs. Belmont, N. Y. All rights reserved.

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WE PAY CASH each year the round, if
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SAKURAS, LINDEN, W. S., Sycamore, W. S., Mulberry, W. S.,

Maple, Birch, Chestnut, Beech, Elm, Ash, Hornbeam, Holly, Boxwood, Yew, Hollyhock, etc.

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trees need spraying before the buds open.

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Green's Fruit Grower

A MONTHLY JOURNAL.

Devoted to Orchard, Garden, Poultry and Household.

CHARLES A. GREEN, Editor.

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Missing Letters.—It occasionally happens that numbers of our paper sent to subscribers are lost or torn in the mail. In case of any such loss, we will immediately forward a duplicate of the missing number.

Rates for advertising space, made known on application. It is the intention of the publishers of Green's Fruit Grower to admit none but reliable firms, and to charge no more than \$1,000 per year by refusing business from parties whose reliability might be questioned. We believe that the most reliable firms are those who have been in our service for some time, and who are known to us; but if subscribers find any of them to be otherwise we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us. We will at any time give our personal attention to any complaint which we receive.

Entered at Rochester Post Office as second class mail matter.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JUNE, 1895.

The circulation of GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER is larger than any other horticultural paper published in America.

EDITORIAL.

Strawberry Tests at the Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station.

A recent report for 1897 concedes the fact which Green's Fruit Grower has discovered some time ago that the soil at Geneva is not the best for strawberry culture. Thus on one-hand beds varied from 544 ounces on six square feet of solid row for Glenmary to 80 ounces for Mars shall, averaging 187 ounces. The yield on two-hand beds was from 286 ounces to 136 ounces, averaging 124 ounces. Glenmary was the best of those tested for a medium or mid-season variety.

Varieties of Blackberries Tested at the Geneva Experiment Station.

A recent published report states that the yield of blackberries run from 755 ounces to 71 ounces for a twenty-five foot row, the average being 376 ounces. The fruiting season lasted from July 15th, the first picking being in the early harvest, to September 7th, at which date several varieties still bear fruit. Lawton, Stone's Hardy and Agawam were the most productive, and considered the best of both early and late varieties. Lurecia Dewberry is mentioned as the only dewberry giving satisfaction so far, and that it yielded only 198 ounces on a twenty-foot row. Barlett, Austin and Marquette yielded 120, 110 and 100 respectively.

The Loudon Raspberry for 1897, at the Geneva Experiment Station.

A report just issued from the Geneva Experiment Station states that Loudon red raspberry is the best yielding of all tested there, yielding 503 ounces on a row 20 feet long, and 100 pounds per acre. The report is that Loudon has yielded more ounces of fruit at the Geneva Experiment Station than either the black-caps or the purple raspberries. This is indeed remarkable since ordinarily it was supposed that the black raspberries would yield more pounds of fruit than the red, and that the purple raspberries would yield fully as much as the black. The average yields of the various kinds tested at Geneva on rows twenty-five feet long were as follows: Yields of black, 341 ounces; yields of red, 301 ounces.

The next most productive red raspberry was Cuttibert, next King, next Kenyon, next I. X. L.

How Forests are Made.

Readers of Green's Fruit Grower have all seen forests, but have they ever seen a forest in process of formation? Do they know how timbered lands are produced?

As a boy I roamed through the old woodlands, assuming that these great trees had lived forever and would live almost forever, but the fact is that timber or forest trees are simply a temporary crop growing upon the land similar to a crop of corn, differing only in the fact that it takes longer to produce a crop of timber than a crop of corn.

The few acres of forest trees upon your farm have doubtless been cut down during a period of fifty, seventy-five or one hundred years. There are few forests now standing which have required over one hundred years to mature the crop. Thus you will see that the soil is continually producing forests, which are continually being cut or blown down, new trees springing up to take the place of those destroyed.

I have been watching for many years the growth of a young forest at our fruit farm near Rochester. The old crop of trees was cut down and sold for lumber. It is as necessary that the crop of timber should be cut at the proper age as it is that the crop of corn should be cut when it is ripe or fall grown. Nothing is gained but much is lost by allowing the forest to stand after the trees have matured unless there are other reasons, such as desirability for wind-break, or ornament, for allowing the trees to remain.

Immediately after the old trees were removed, the ground was shot up with great vigor, composed largely of suckers from the roots and stumps of the old trees, and largely from seeds which were lying dormant in the soil. At the end of two or

three years a thicket was produced through which it would be difficult for a horse or cow to force its way. Surely some of these trees must be thinned out. Nature provides for this thinning. The man feels forces do not lack of strength, the more vigorous and energetic continue to force their way upward to the fresh air and sunshine. This young forest has now been growing twelve years, and as I passed through it yesterday I discovered that fully ninety per cent. of the young trees had perished. Those remaining had made remarkable growth, many of them being six inches through at the base, but these young trees are still crowding each other, and more than half of these must perish within the next ten years.

This is the manner in which all forests are formed. Hundreds of young trees perish where one remains to become a forest monarch. The lower branches of these trees die off through lack of room, and the trees shoot high up into the air in order to reach the sunshine, thus forming very tall trees. If these tall trees had grown in the open field they would have been more stocky and wide branching, with short boughs, not so valuable for lumber or other commercial purposes.

Hunt for Them Now.

Now is the time to look sharply after the caterpillars which infest nearly all kinds of fruit trees. These pests while not serious in themselves, which eat the foliage of the trees should not be encouraged for a moment. They seem to make breeding places with the wild cherry and can always be found on wild cherry trees in May and June. If destroyed early in the season it would not be a difficult undertaking. In the early morning or at sundown they gather together in their nests, and may be destroyed by cutting off the infested branch and bruising them on the ground with the heel. I have loaded my shotgun with a heavy charge of beans and fired into the branch, thus destroying nearly every caterpillar, but the branch could be cut off easily using a ladder, but the rags being dipped occasionally in kerosene oil, by firing the rag and holding it under the nest with blaze will destroy the pests.

The Fruit Cure.

The so-called "fruit cure," although not much heard of in England, says Nature is well recognized at various places on the Continent, where so-called grape cure stations have been established. In a recent number of Modern Medicine and Bacteriological Review there is an interesting article on the subject, in which the historical side of the question is dealt with. Thus we are told that many medical authorities in the tenth century became enthusiastic in their writings over the remarkable curative virtues of grapes, while a certain Van Swieten, of a more modern date, is said to have "recommended in special cases the eating of twenty pounds of strawberries a day." The author also informs us of a case of phthisis healed by grapevines and cures cases in which maniacs have regained their reason by the exclusive use of cherries as food! These instances rather savor of the miraculous; but there is no doubt that the so-called grape cure, for indigestion and other evils, is carried on in many places on the Continent, and that people betake themselves to Meran, Vevey, Biel, or to Italy and the south of France with the intention of devoting six weeks to the cure, during which time they are expected to have gradually accomplished the feat of consuming from three to eight pounds of grapes daily, as the case may be. Grapes are said to exercise a salutary action on the kidneys, and are said to favor the formation of fat, that is to say, when fruit of good quality is employed; if the grapes are not sufficiently ripe, and are watery and sour, the patient may lose rather than gain in weight. Dr. Kellogg, director of the Sanitarium Hospital and Laboratory of Battle Creek, Mich., is of opinion that the valuable results obtained by a fruit diet in cases of diabetes are due to the fact that noxious germs habitually present in the alimentary canal do not thrive in fruit juices.

Luther Burbank.

"Honor to whom honor is due." Some men have won honor in war, some in law, others by medicine, others in literary fields, but Mr. Burbank has won laurels in a different field.

Luther Burbank, who lives at Santa Rosa, California, began many years ago crossing the flowers of valuable varieties of fruit. His success along this line has been remarkable. If he had done nothing more than to originate the Burbank plum, one of the best Japan varieties, he would not have lived in vain, but this is only one of the many varieties which he has originated and which are now being disseminated over this and other countries.

There are few men who have been so successful in producing valuable new varieties as Mr. Burbank. It cannot be said that this was largely luck. No, it is the result of careful study and pains-taking work. Mr. Burbank has not confined himself to any one species of fruit; his improvements extend over almost every class.

I should be glad to be able to say that Mr. Burbank has secured a large fortune as the result of his enterprise and perseverance, but I fear that this is not the case. He has doubtless made the larger part of his fortune in other ways. While he has been very successful in selling his valuable new varieties it must be remembered that a large amount of labor must be expended and many years must be occupied in order to meet with any degree of success along the line which he has pursued.

At present less interest is taken in new fruits than for many years previous. This is in part owing to the scarcity of money among those who would desire to plant these items and partly to disappointment of many in the new varieties, and which they have tested. We shall expect to see a revival of interest in new fruits when times are more prosperous.

It is pleasant to know that Mr. Burbank is not discouraged as are many originators of new fruits at the present moment. He is at work as industriously as ever, while many others of his class are disengaged.

Among Mr. Burbank's recent new fruits is the "America," a cross of the Japanese plum with our native hardy plums. This new plum is thought to be hardy enough for the cold Northwest and if so will be a valuable acquisition, being far in advance of anything known in the way of size, quality and beauty.

Mr. Burbank has our best wishes for his further success.

If the average man could live his life over again he would probably be a bigger fool than ever.

Common lamp oil plentifully applied will relieve the pain of a burn or of frost bite.

A good road will increase the selling value of the farm, perhaps more than the increased taxes will. I will be discussing with your real estate agent has to advise you to wait until the roads settle before bringing you the buyer.

How to Prune Apple Trees.

J. W. K., a subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower, asks whether apple trees should have one main stem, or whether to cut off the middle and have several main stems, also how to prune apple trees generally. We assume that our correspondent refers to trees that have been planted several years; probably ten or twelve years. Such trees should never be pruned severely in one season. Indeed, it is not wise to cut out large branches of fruit trees any time, except in the case of peach trees which will be shipped from the Fort Valley railroad alone. As the Georgia supply is the first of Eastern growth to reach market and as the culture is in the hands of most experienced growers and the most approved methods are employed, this intelligence is of interest and importance to fruit handlers and the public alike.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Marketing Fruit.

T. B. Terry writes in his paper that at the Michigan Round-up Institute, Mr. M. Kellogg was given ten minutes to tell how he marketed his fruit in a home market. In substance he said that he managed so as to keep people eternally eating. Tempt them with something so choice that they just have to give you their money. He said he put the very largest, nicest ones on the bottom of the basket, and then nice ones on top, care fully "placing" the top layer so the world would show off well. Some lady would look at them and say, "Why, your berries are not quite so large as I supposed you grew from what I have heard." "Oh," says Mr. K., "they are not as very large, but they are nice, and I think they will please you when you come to use them." Well, the lady takes the berries, and when she turns out the box, and the large beautiful berries from the bottom come on top, she is surprised almost out of her senses, and exclaims: "Oh, what an honest man Mr. Kellogg is! I will buy my fruit from him after this." When Mr. K. first began selling his fruit, he had to pay 35 cents a quart for shipping, and several years after a large pecan crate had 35 cents a quart for Shadless, but he thought Crescent was better, so he raised his price to 37 cents a quart, and he made more money than any other man.

William Adams secured the com-

from Dempster. In 1897 the total amounts from Mexico were 276,264 quarts.

A Fulton grower began in 1861, and July 4th sold a few boxes of small nuts for \$8, then he planted an acre and sold them for a shilling (York shilling cents). In 1862 he received \$1,750 for his crop, and shipped in one day from three 150 crates at 37 per crate. His price had been 35 cents a quart for Shadless, but he thought Crescent was better, so he raised his price to 37 cents a quart, and he made more money than any other man.

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1860 to obtain a cargo to take to Texas and succeeded in getting 90 quarts, and sold, and returned with \$22. In 1861 it was hard work to get the growth accepted the offer of the railroad to ship 12 trains of three cars each for \$30, but the first train started June 20th, for that time strawberry cars were still new, and the first load of strawberries was still being sold, with all these calamities and is becoming more valuable each year. It is the only thing I could have planted in the alluvial lands of the Mississippi River that would have stood all we have had to stand in the last few years.

It is now recognized that pecans are hardy over a large portion of America. Seed brought from Louisiana has been planted in Connecticut, and made healthy trees. What is needed in the Northern States is a variety that will ripen its fruit very early. There is great difference in respect to when some trees are fully ripe, some ripening earlier than others, and others not ripe before the middle of November. I would advise States to plant those kinds that ripen first. I believe that I have given the main facts about pecan culture, and I trust it will give the public the information it seems to desire.—Sam H. James, Mound, La.

What Crop Can We Grow in a Young Orchard Without Injury to the Trees?

Facts About Pecan Culture.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

So many questions are asked about pecans and their culture I thought it best to write an article for Green's Fruit Grower on this subject. Thirteen years ago I planted in the orchard a few trees obtained from Mr. John Kelsey, of Berkley, Cal., who produced fruit as early as 1876, so I was informed by Prof. E. W. Hilgard of the state station. So far as my knowledge goes this is the first year of the fruiting of any of the Japanese plums in this country. Not long thereafter Mr. Kelsey died, but the variety had been distributed by him and was after his death named "Kelsey." This is a splendid way to do business.

In about the same time, or at least not long after the Kelsey was imported, other varieties were secured from Japan and were fruited by Mr. A. D. Pray, of North Temescal, California, and also a collection of varieties by Mr. James Shinn, of Niles, California. These were different in size, form, color and flavor, some being clear yellow and others very dark red. Both these collections were composed of varieties more nearly round than Kelsey. Mr. Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa, California, imported plums trees direct from Japan and among a lot of seedlings obtained in 1888 was one which, when it came to bear fruit, proved to be one of the most valuable and most popular varieties named Burbank. This is now, as I then felt sure it would be, one of the most valuable of all Japanese plums. H. H. Berger & Co., of San Francisco, also brought over many plum trees from Japan about the same time. The nurserymen and pomologists of the Eastern States have not assisted much in bringing these fruits from their native home, but they have taken an active part in their propagation, distribution and trial in the orchard. There is not a state or territory in which at least some of these have not been planted and in all sections except the extreme north at least some varieties have been recommended.

The nurseries and other dealers in the East have not been so successful in bringing these fruits from their native home, but they have taken an active part in their propagation, distribution and trial in the orchard. There is not a state or territory in which at least some of these have not been planted and in all sections except the extreme north at least some varieties have been recommended.

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Is the Paper for the Family

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT

"The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world."

Little Sweethearts.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Arthur E. Smith.

Cheer up little sweetheart!
"Cheer up little joy!
You're my sweetheart lady!"
"You're my sweetheart boy!"
They sat together
In the Long Ago,
Going to the district-school
Through the sleet and snow.

I was then but thirteen,
Ten years old, I was then;
Bed she checks as roses—
Ah, she loved me then!
We were going to marry
In the Long Ago,
Little sweethearts going to school
Through the sleet and snow.

In a few years little
Brother had gone away—
Out, they said, to Frisco,
"Frisco by the bay,"
Once he said, "I answered;
That was long ago.
Wonder if she's dead or living?
Is she married? no?"

Cheer up little sweetheart!
"Cheer up little joy!
You're my sweetheart lady!"
"You're my sweetheart boy!"
Bessie and I sang once
In the Long Ago,
Going to the district-school
Through the sleet and snow!

ONLY A WOMAN'S THOUGHTS

Quilt.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by our regular correspondent, Sister Gracious.

Beautiful June is here with its longest days, its clear skies and pleasant warmth.

It is the busiest days of the whole year, and how we long to get away into the shade, or to ride, or to row.

Now I am going to say, Quilt! and enjoy yourself. Life will be the longer if a break is made in the daily grind, and at least there will be more cheerfulness in the household and something pleasant to talk over, if short trips are made, or a day off in the woods, or to a city park. Fortunately the trolley can reach out in all directions and pleasant as well as cheap daily excursions can be made. "But it costs," sighs one woman. So do doctors and the patent medicines we are so ready to buy. "One great objection to going," says my neighbor, "is the heat." Uncle Jerry?

"Was you ever frightened, Uncle Jerry?" asked Harry, looking at his hero with admiring eyes.

"Once, boy," said the old man, "was so scared I yelled loud enough to be heard a block and it was right in my own house, too, and I was lying quietly in bed."

"What was it?" asked Amy, with wide-open eyes, thinking what awful thing could so affect a man that had killed Indians.

"I had been sleeping some time when I was awakened by a peculiar noise. It seemed like the scratching of some huge beast and I was ready to swear the big bear king had come to eat me up in the room. And then I saw two glaring green eye balls close to the ceiling that seemed as big as saucers and a mouth that in the dim light looked enormous and gave out a blood-curdling yell. And then the thing, whatever it was, made a spring, and landed on my chest and I gave a scream and we both rolled out of bed on the floor, the animal spitting and biting. The noise around the house and they were soon pounding on the door, and I was but too glad to open it, and we soon found the cause of my terror, a poor, black cat cowering in the corner of my room. Then they all fled together. It appeared she had been cleaning house and had taken down the stove. The pipe went through a closet and out into the room beyond. A stray cat got into the house, hid in the closet, and the door was shut. When all was still she attempted to get out by crawling up the wall and that was the strange noise I heard, and then she sprang from the pipe hole on to my bed. And for years I never heard the last of my frightened yell."

sun by helping put them up in their season. Perhaps in her younger days she longed for a quiet life of ease. Now her time has come, and a delightful world is opened to her. Or she writes letters, not only to relations but old friends, to the "what in" and to those interested in the same pursuits. Or she cultivates flowers, the most delightful and healthful occupation of all, especially if she meets others with the same tastes. So this dreaded change in the household may really be the best thing. Stepping out of the old round with new duties and delights perhaps was needed, and as old age comes on there may be a loving bond between daughter and mother-in-law.

THE BEST ROOM.

The house was on the sunny side of the street and the sun was doing his best to get inside the room darkened by heavy curtains but it was hard to find even a chink to enter. The carpet was kept tight moisture and a plush blue rug may cover as it had just come out of the saleroom, but also the family sitting-room was on the side, close to the next house, and very little of the glorious, health-giving sun could enter. In calling we were ushered into that best room, and the curtain pulled up about a foot and our talk partook of the stiffness and gloom the atmosphere invited. As a caller I learned little about the family life of my hostess and of what interested her and I was glad when my five-minute stay was over and I was out in the blessed sunshine again. One must have a quiet room reserved for company and not for the more unpleasant ones in the house to it, and give the family for a sitting room the sunny, cheerful one. I have another friend that it is a delight to go and see, for she takes me right into the living room. In one corner is little Carrie's old bed and bureau. Another holds her sewing basket and rocking chair. A third has a big dictionary and pile of newspapers and that belongs to the man of the house. The sun streams in, of course, fading the carpet a bit, but what is that to comparison of the health and cheerfulness of the family? In that room we have a piano, a writing-table, a bookshelf and the war, but she will tell me little family happenings and I will describe my garden work, my failures and successes with the flowers and both of us will be refreshed. Why have ceremonious callers that would rather leave a card than spend five minutes in surface talk in the best room? Keep your real friends and give them a little of your home life in the family sitting room. Then both will be refreshed and don't, as you value your health and cheerfulness, if you feel you must have a shut-up parlor, take for it the most sunny room in the house.

HE WAS FRIGHTENED.

Uncle Jerry was an ex-policeman and the children never tired of hearing of his adventures, as he had fought Indians in his early life and tackled burglars later, single handed. One morning the old man sat on our sunny back piazza, pipe in hand, and half a dozen boys and girls around him, impudent for a moment. "Was you ever frightened?" asked Harry, looking at his hero with admiring eyes.

"Once, boy," said the old man, "was so scared I yelled loud enough to be heard a block and it was right in my own house, too, and I was lying quietly in bed."

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Whitewash.

The Washington or Government whitewash is made as follows: Take half a bushel of unslacked lime, slack it with boiling water, cover during the process to keep in steam, strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer, and add to it a peck of salt, previously dissolved in warm water, 3 pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in while hot, half a pound of Spanish whitening and one pound of clean glue, previously dissolved by soaking in cold water and then hanging over a slow fire until it is thick. Add five gallons of water to the mixture, stir well and let it stand a few days, covered from dirt. It should be applied hot, for which purpose it can be kept in a kettle or portable furnace. The east end of the President's house at Washington is embellished by this brilliant whitewash. It is used by the Government to whitewash lighthouses. A pint of this whitewash mixture, properly applied, will cover one square yard and will be almost as serviceable as paint for wood, brick or stone, and is much cheaper than the cheapest paint.

Remedies.

A poultice of bruised peach leaves applied to a wound caused by stepping on a nail will save from lock jaw in man or beast.

A hot plate placed on a mustard poultice will cause it to take effect immediately.

A strong, hot decoction of the leaves of the beech tree will relieve and some times cure tetter on the hands if bathed frequently.

Water in which potatoes have been boiled will soften and relieve ossified joints if applied hot.

Potatoes boiled in a lime-crusted tea kettle will clean it.

Wet salt is the quickest and most easily prepared remedy for the sting of any insect.

Stove polish wet with kerosene will give instant polish as the stove will not be damp. Of course the stove must be cold.—S. E. H.

Four Loudoun Red Raspberry Plants AND

One Small Persian Pine Tree by mail postpaid, will be given each subscriber to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER who sends us 50 cents to receive this premium when ordering.

The Contemporary Suitor.

Time was that Strephon, when he found A Chico in his mind, and a delightful world is opened to her. Or she writes letters, not only to relations but old friends, to the "what in" and to those interested in the same pursuits. Or she cultivates flowers, the most delightful and healthful occupation of all, especially if she meets others with the same tastes. So this dreaded change in the household may really be the best thing. Stepping out of the old round with new duties and delights perhaps was needed, and as old age comes on there may be a loving bond between daughter and mother-in-law.

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THE HAPPIEST HEART.

Who drives the horses of the sun
Shall lord it but a day;
Better the lowly deed were done,
And kept the humble way.

The rose will fill the crown of fame,
The day the rose is born the crown;
All none shall nail so high her name,
Time will not tear it down.

The happiest heart that ever beat
Was in some quiet breast
That found the common daylight sweet,
And left to Heaven to rest.

—John Vance Cheney, "Out of the Silence."

IMPROVING.

In Ways of Household Living and Building.

Household Don'ts.

—Don't put border on carpets for small rooms.

—Don't hang chandeliers or lamps in low-ceiled rooms.

—Don't be chary of rich, warm tints in novelties.

—Don't buy what suits the fancy, regardless of their combined effects.

—Don't select anything because it is fashionable, but because it is good.

—Don't have any apparent, much less any regular, arrangement of furniture.

—Don't believe for a minute that expensiveness is essential to beautiful effects.

—Don't make a table a pivotal point from which the rest of the furniture radiates.

—Don't make a narrow door narrower with heavy draperies. We drapes too much.

—Don't use decaded patterns for upholstery which you have done so well for wall and floor coverings.

—Don't use large-patterned wall paper in small rooms, or a deep border with low ceilings.

—Don't have any fanciful, fixed arrangement of window draperies in rooms in daily use.

—Don't buy chairs which are not well made and comfortable, or lounges which are not low and broad.

Household Notes.

A well known chef says that he places a roll of sausages over the breast of a turkey when he roasts one, and the flavor is perfectly delicious.

"Onions are almost the best nervine known," remarks The Medical Times. "No medicine is so useful in cases of nervous prostration, and there is nothing else that will so quickly relieve and take up a worn-out person as onions. They are particularly useful in all cases of coughs, colds, and influenza, in consumption, insomnia, hydrocephalus, scurvy, gravel, kidney and liver complaints."

Her First Thought.

(Written for Green's Fruit Grower.)

A woman's first thought when she sees company coming is the canned fruit. People who visit are not always aware of the various kinds of canned fruits which they unexpectedly enter. There are several questions which the host and hostess are compelled to discuss when they see the visitors coming. First, have they engagements that afternoon or evening; second, have they already guests who fill the house; third, have they servants, or has a servant left; fourth, what is the condition of the cupboard as regards supplies?

In cities the question of supply is serious enough, but not so serious as in the country, since groceries are accessible in cities where canned fruits and many supplies for the table can be secured at a moment's notice. Other bairries also furnish an assortment of baked pies, ice-creams and other delicacies. But in the country people are dependent upon their own resources and the coming of guests often creates commotion.

Rural people to care for their own house, having to care not only for their own family but often for their help. Thus the coming of visitors here makes an entire change in the plans of the household.

Happy is the rural housewife who has a good supply of canned fruit. Nothing helps better in an emergency than canned peaches, strawberries, raspberries, apricots, pears, plums and cherries. This is one reason why the housewife is compelled to depend upon the planting of small fruit plants, vines and trees. It cannot be doubted that a large portion of the planting would not have been done had it not been for the protective voice of the housewife.

Thought.

—A duty is no sooner divined than from that moment it becomes binding upon us.—Amiel's Journal.

—The golden age is not in the past, but in the future; not in the origin of human experience, but in its consummation; opening not in Eden, but out from Gehenna.—Chapin.

—There can be no faith and dependence without miracle. But miracle does not mean the violation of known law; it is the discovery and fulfillment of unknown law.—Mozzomar.

—You have asked for greater understanding of the truth, and shall be given to you the blessing. —God's Light.

—When the heart has found its true gravitation, it leaves rest slow and reluctantly. —Dwight.

—The dignity of art appears perhaps most conspicuously in music, for in music there is no material to be deducted. It is wholly form and intrinsic value, and it raises and ennobles all that it expresses. Goethe.

—How sure one grows of the power of spirit over mind and matter. Matter has its laws, but the laws of mind are stronger, can overcome those of matter, but over all is Spirit with its laws, breathing through mind and matter, and moulding them in its own likeness.

—Eternity, which cannot be far off, is now, and forever, near. —Dwight.

—Let there be no discouragement, but a steady, earnest, persistent determination to work with loving regularity, not considering results, knowing that all true development is according to law. Let spiritual attainment be your first object, above all else; and, finally, life's problems will disappear.

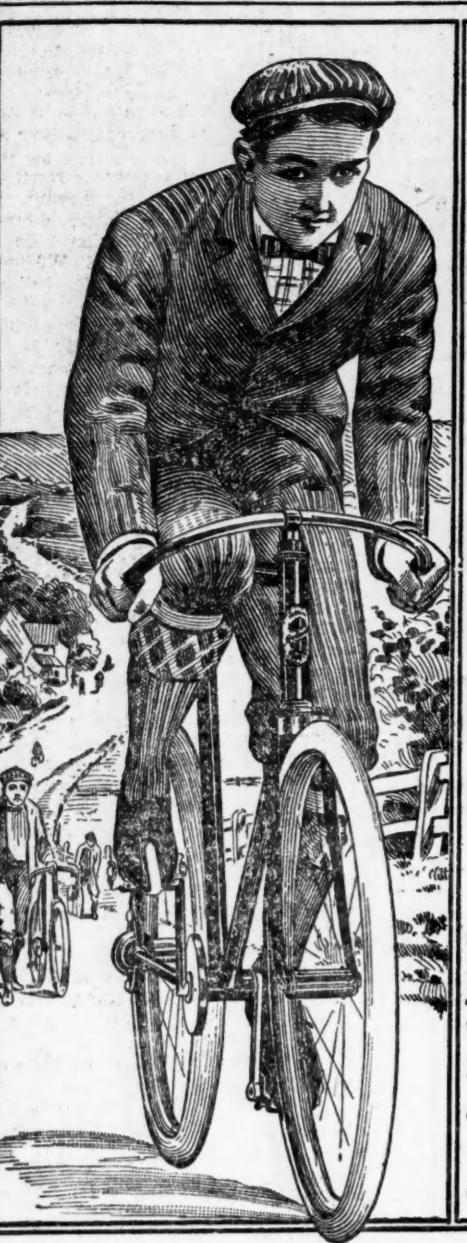
—If the mother's love or the lover's love, being a love of souls, is a part of the soul itself, then both we who remain a part of the soul and they who go amid our sights and tears can wait patiently, as one waits in Europe for the coming of the dear one, or waits in America for the return home.—Seelye.

—Around us the spiritual is everywhere trying to express itself through what we call the natural. If we knew how to look for it we should everywhere find the heavenly hidden in earthly things. To comprehend spirit and form in their eternal harmony, to live in their true relations to each other, is to have won the secret of life.—Lucy Larcom.

—These mystic souls of ours are sealed to us by birth. Their secret is how to unlock the reservoirs fed from divine founts, whence we can never be cut off, however demands of fate. They can make the tenderest heart manly, the meekest saint domine stern work. They can break the thick crust that covers some undeveloped soul from whom you hoped nothing, and, like a hero, a lover, a leader of men. In great spheres or in small, it is necessary that trains and matures us.—Samuel Johnson.

—Humility is truth and pride a lie; the one glorifies God, the other dishonors him. Humility makes men to be like angels, and the proud, like devils. Pride is folly; humility is the temper of the holy spirit and excellent wisdom. Humility is the way to glory, pride to ruin and contempt; humility makes saints on earth, pride induces them. Humanity beatifies the saints in heaven, and the elders lay down their crowns at the foot of the throne; pride disgraces a man among all the societies on earth. God loves the one, and Satan solicits the cause of the other.—Lucy Larcom.

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EDWARD EVERETT HALE, D.D., one of America's foremost authors and orators.

MISS MARY E. WILKINS, the brilliant and fascinating writer of New England folk-lore stories.

"JOHN STRANGE WINTER," (Mrs. Stannard), author of "Boothie's Baby," and many other popular books.

HON. JOHN WANAMAKER, REV. DR. PARKHURST, PROF. LANDON CARTER GRAY, the eminent specialist in nervous diseases; HELEN MATHERS, GEN. B. F. TRACY, HERBERT RUSSELL, W. T. SMEDLEY, and other writers and artists.

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GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

The First Rose.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Arthur E. Smith.
The June is here with all her wealth of flower; And now her sun slants o'er the grassy And shines upon the leaves, the gifts of April hours; And through the boughs' long arrow-points The music of the waters by the mill, And song of birds upon the elm-tree's And love of cattle from the distant hill, Awaken in my heart Love's first delight. A rose blushing by the door like Psyche sweet. The passion of my heart Love first revealed, As he the rose that nods beside my feet, Ah, well-day! and Love and roses are one! God pity them who Love and roses shun!

THE CHILDREN.

How Children Have Made Money.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:
Dear Sir—I am 11 years old. Last year I bought one setting of White Wyandotte eggs for one dollar and eighty-five cents. I raised eight of the chickens, five were pullets. They are now ten months old, and have laid one hundred and eighty-six eggs. I now have seventeen young chicks. The feed did not cost much. I raised sunflower seed and Kaffir corn to feed them. I picked strawberries enough to pay for the eggs. I also raised Parker Earle strawberry plants to sell. Respectfully yours, John W. Evans, Ind.

Dear Editor:
Last year the way I made some money for myself was in raising pop corn which was good sale at our county seat, seven miles away. I also helped my brother older than me to rob the farmers' bees, which we do for twenty-five cents per hive, making money to spend for myself. Yours truly, John Milligan, Smithfield.

P. S.—I am going on ten.

(Note)—I do not know what is referred to in the above about bees, but assume that it was done for farmers in getting out honey for the farmers and is not robbery in fact.—Editor.)

Dear Sir—I am a boy of 12. I have helped my father with tin roofs, pipes and other things. I also have a garden which consists of only onions, lettuces and radishes. I raised \$10 worth of vegetables. I also did the housework. I have already set out a large patch of onions. Yours truly, John B. Dade, N. Y.

Dear Sir—One of our neighbors gave me two young lambs some years ago and the increase from them took me to the World's Fair at Chicago, and now I am going in for small fruit. I have some berries and dwarf pears, six Richmond cherries, 12 grape vines, a few apple trees. The most of the stock was set last spring and fall. They look very nice. My mother takes Green's Fruit Grower.—Yours, Hattie B. Gates, Pa.

Mr. C. A. Green:
Dear Sir—I received about \$2.25 getting subscriptions for a paper. I was eleven years old and I got nine subscriptions, besides getting a napkin ring and a book, Black Beauty.—Respectfully, Mary Pearl De Large.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:
I have been helping to clear up our brush lot. My brothers give me 25 cents a day. My age is 14 years.—Glory E. Valentine, Arctic, Wash.

Dear Sir—I raised sweet peas last summer a year ago and made them into bouquets and took them to market with papa. I planted a double row nine feet long and made two dollars and thirty-five cents worth of bouquets. I earned over eleven dollars picking berries last summer. I am ten years old now. And expect to make more next summer.—Erella Myers, Ohio.

Dear Sir—I have a little strawberry patch of my own. I have had it for two summers. I started with twenty-five plants. I pick the berries and sell them, and then in the spring I sell some of the sets to my papa. I pick for him for two cents a quart. My age is 11 years.—Yours, Irene Krapp, Illinois.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:
When I was five years old I earned \$5.00 picking wild berries. I have earned more every year since in the same amount. I am now ten years old. Two years ago I received twenty-five cents a day helping set strawberry plants for a neighbor. I have also earned money picking cultivated berries. Last year papa gave me a row of beets if I would care for them. I raised two bushels of nice ones.—Louise E. Boynton, Maine.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:
My uncle gave me a large bunch and gets large amounts of 5th and 6th bushel berries. I take the handles on these and he gives me 20 cents per hundred for doing so. I get a dollar for cleaning out a Canadian thistle patch. My brother and I had a watermelon patch and we sold some of these. As we have quite a large number of hens I received 5 cents per week for gathering eggs. One summer I sold several small articles and earned money in that way. My age is 12.—G. Lynn Summer, Mich.

Dear Mr. Green:
I am a little girl 10 years of age. I thought I would write and let you know how I made some pin money. I took my grandpa some buttonhole and he gave me some money for it. I made some money by picking some strawberries for a neighbor. I have 10 small gooseberry bushes that papa gave me and mamma is going to give me some black currant bushes in the spring. I think that is all just now.—I remain, yours truly, Isabella C. Stewart, Mount Forest.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:
Dear Sir—I am a nine-year-old boy. I live on a small farm near Akron. I have made a few dollars peddling in the summer. I sell strawberries, raspberries, tomatoes and melons. I have a shepherd dog named Duke that I use for a horse and a little express wagon for a cart.—Respectfully yours, Carl Austin, Ohio.

Mr. Editor:
I make money in the summer by digging dandelion and burdock on my father's farm of 160 acres; pays me 1½ cents a pound. When I first commenced I could find a great deal but now it is not so plenty. I also catch mice which I get one cent for, rats five cents, ground hogs ten cents. My father has taken your paper ever since it has been published.—Yours respectfully, William C. Smith, Ohio.

Dear Sir—I am a little boy fourteen years old. My pap makes paper. The pap part of town has an uncle who has a little brother and myself a pair of thoroughbred Poland China pigs. They were about six weeks old when we got them, now they are ten months old. We have already made nineteen dollars (\$19) with these pigs. The latter part of next

month we expect a nest full of little Poland Chinas. We are going to give our papa some little pigs for letting us go to his corn crib. Some one may say that we did not earn the pigs, but that they were given to us by a "good" uncle. Now, Mr. Editor, a good aunt is just as good as a good uncle. The money invested in those pigs is not all the money that my brother and I have. There is no use for any little boy or girl to be without a little cash in pocket.—Edgar F. Olmsted, Mich.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:
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Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Arthur E. Smith.

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And now her sun slants o'er the grassy And shines upon the leaves, the gifts of April hours;

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And love of cattle from the distant hill, Awaken in my heart Love's first delight.

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Bolt it Down.

German has happily hit the mark in the L. A. W. Bulletin. Let me tell you of a thought that's happy, down—down crisp and snappy, down—down its cold has melted, page your pen has sprinted, down—down.

every surplus letter—
it down;—
ables the better—
it down;
our money plan—express it
know, not merely guess it;
my friend are you address it,
it down.

all the extra trimmings—
Boil it down, then skin the skinnings,
Boil it down;—
you're sure it would be a sin to
another season in two;
it down and we'll begin to

The Mulberry.

unknown reason the mulberry very seldom meet with here, although it is relished by those who have it. It is a fruit for dessert and for jam. I am told one tree that of folies and foys, and rapid growth, was unexpected unacquainted with the fact a vague idea that it was good food, did not count very well the fruit when the tree should a single specimen came as a gift with other fruit trees from old home in New York State, so long, though, brought fruit first bearing was not very fatome reason, but after that first fruit was fine and the yield under the first samples we all problem "worth having" and before was disposed of, although much in the way of fruit we mulberries were just what we before.

new house went up in flame our beautiful and most plants was ruined as well as many plants and climbers, which of my life all wish to see quickly, in a town a few miles from have mulberries, and they more and more fond of them, have a business in small desirable to have an great a goods as possible and fruit one of the most wholesome and any.—Mrs. M. A. Fuller.

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the blackberries by the red one, two or three rows of blackberry, and then put a row in. In this way each variety twelve feet from the next row species. Of one kind of blackberry, a single small plant, disturb the parent, which, a large bush, gave a quart of berries twice.

It is valuable to trust in a patch with only a stake to hold it in place, so I planted it in the middle of another raspberry bush. Readers who have followed my experience will receive that there was with the berry business the berries, and that much come by intuition or smart actual experience.—L. B.

Smiles.

I want to marry an heiress, you propose to Miss Elderly. I object to her past. I thought that was above me, but there's so much of it—

as a Barometer.

"Insurance business is the bane of our times," said R. H. Garrigue. "When we have more fires than ever, we are more likely to burn down by fire. When time and tides are dull many of us are compelled to it. It is not always convenient to be forced to it. There is with fire insurance companies payment of their claims in the country. One per cent. of the money is invested. The next lowest is; only 3 per cent. of their it is contested. There are with us in the fire insurance business."

The most recent one that was connected with me as a jeweler was in a store in two cities. Five burned out between Christ-

Year's, when they had a goods in. Three years ago the other city burned up week. Last week their city burned again. That night call hard luck."—Den-

Winter Pear.

may be spoken in favor of pear, which gives us a fresh fruit at mid-winter. The "winter" varieties often November, or at longest to December, but these under all through January. This is Malines, or as a cask it, "Jo-Malines" for the

must be gathered as will answer to escape a sudden drop in temperature. Its light yellow. It has the characteristic of a light soft sweet and rich flavor and give it a delicious character.

This pear does not reach situations. It needs high of rather slender growth season that is not more nurserymen not choosing to users trees of feeble appearance wishing to plant large

other good pears com-

winter varieties, but which early a month sooner

old house, such as Winter

Jones, Columbia, Arem-

Some winter pears never

they melting character, but

Malines is always fault-

—Country Gentleman.

ng movement in Germany absolute and unconditional apples, and there no expect that it will be done. It is ostensibly Germanisch from pests, but its real animus is a stop to American com-

trade in that country.

apples are admitted into

a system of inspection re-

and, of course they have

in order to pass. There is

system, but total exclu-

sion to American apple

but besides a great dis-

consumers in Germany.

ITS

sease is to commit suicide."

"Epilepsy Explained"

Illustrated Book,

Price \$1.

Placard on

Epilepsy Free

for relatives that do, or know

and all you are asked to do it to

It has cured thousands where

New York City, U. S. A.

ALWAYS.

WAGON

to load, easy to draw

and easy to manage.

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swell, shrink or rot

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SAFETY FREE

upon application.

IT'S

the mellow surface will prevent the

REYNOLDS

EXPERIENCE IN HORTICULTURE.

Pruning for Growth and

Pruning for Fruit.

Very much has been written upon the matter of pruning, yet it is surprising how little the average man knows about the objects and effects of pruning. If a plant, vine, shrub or tree is planted in the spring most people want to see as great results as possible when the growing season commences. Hence they estimate the growth already made in any great extent. Tell them that the way to promote the most luxuriant growth is to prune back thoroughly and they will look incredulous and very likely compromise by cutting off half what you advised. They think that the numerous buds that you advise them to remove, if left to grow, would make so many more branches to enlarge the top of a tree or to cover a trellis with a vine. They do not realize that the increased vigor of growth caused by diverting the sap from several buds upon last year's growth to one strong bud, near the base, will promote a much ranker growth than if that sap were diffused among a half dozen buds. That such is the case well known by nurserymen and observing fruit-growers. If a young tree, or shrub, were growing too tall, or, if some branches were growing so rapidly as to threaten to deform the symmetry of the tree, the untrained would, very likely, cut in those too vigorous branches severely, thinking thereby to remedy the difficulty when the real effect would be to increase it. The true way to check their growth would be to let them alone, or, at the most, to cut back a few buds.

Probably the pruning of no species of trees has been discussed more by fruit-growers than that of the pear and especially the dwarf pear. Growers naturally wish to produce, as soon as possible, a good sized tree, a tree capable of bearing a good burden of fruit and, at the same time, to bring them into fruitfulness as soon as practicable. Perhaps the better way would be to direct the attention of the first few years to the growth of good, strong, healthy wood with fruit, only a secondary object. To that end most of the branches should be cut back, during the suspension of growth to a good, strong and near the base of last year's growth. If any of the branches are growing too rankly, out of proportion to the others, do not cut them back so far and if others are making a weak growth, cut them back to a single bud.

When a tree has attained a sufficient size to bear a good crop of fruit and still remains barren, there are two methods of procedure, either to suspend pruning entirely during suspension of growth and then to stop growth, early in June, by breaking off the terminal buds, or to prune as usual in winter and then break off the terminal buds in early June. This former pruning would check the growth of wood and the energy of the tree would probably be directed to the formation of fruit buds. I have known some varieties of pears, when the new growth was cut back, to form fruit buds on the current year's growth. Any check in growth has a tendency to induce fruitfulness. Any injury to a tree that threatens its existence is pretty certain to turn it into fruitfulness. The object and end of living organisms is to reproduce themselves and it would almost seem that they are endowed with a desire to do this when threatened with a termination of existence, to put forth unusual efforts to produce fruit and leave behind them seed to many times multiply themselves. In their earlier stages of growth the leaf-bud and fruit-bud are identical in structure. If there be an abundant supply of sap the parts of the bud may all be developed into leaves, but if the supply be restricted a portion of the interior leaves may be evolved into stamens, pistils and ova, the reproductive organs of the flower, and fruit follows. Many devices have been employed to promote fruitfulness by checking growth, and in cropping, sending down to grass, driving root pruners, etc., but, if the supply be restricted a portion of the interior leaves may be evolved into stamens, pistils and ova, the reproductive organs of the flower, and fruit follows. 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The Persimmon.

Along with other new and valuable fruits introduced in the United States from Japan in recent years, the persimmon is worthy of notice. There are quite a number of varieties, all of fine quality, and ripening perfectly without frost. But they are successful only at the South, the trees not being hardy enough to endure the winters at the North.

Interest having been awakened on the subject, it has been found that there are a number of varieties of the American persimmon—which, of course, is perfectly hardy-bearing fruit that ripens without frost and is of fine quality. Judge Samuel Miller, of Montgomery County, Miss., a life-long horticulturist, has given much attention to the subject, and by diligent search he obtained six varieties of this class, differing in size, time of ripening, etc., and that are at least as fine in quality as the Japanese varieties.

He has planted many seeds and raised the young trees, and he gives it as the result of his experience that a persimmon tree will usually produce fruit in six years from the seed. Of course a tree of suitable size when transplanted—four or five feet high—would produce fruit in less time than that after being planted and properly cared for.

This brings to mind an article written by the late Prof. Gray, the eminent botanist, in the old "Horticulturist" years ago under the heading: "If Our Civilization Had Come from the West," showing how different would have been our list of improved and cultivated fruits, in such case, from what we have now.

Pine persimmons is one of those enumerated by Prof. Gray. Doubtless Judge Miller read that article and was thereby induced to turn his attention to this fruit in the cultivation of which he has been so successful.

It may be added that, as with the hickory and some other trees, the ordinary methods of root grafting, whip grafting, etc., would probably be uncertain with the persimmon, and that some of the other methods, saddle grafting or side grafting, would be more successful. Side grafting, which we described in these columns, April 1, 1897, seems well adapted to the peach, so difficult to graft by the ordinary methods.

Cranberries in Alaska.

To those who have not familiarized themselves with the territory, it may seem strange that Alaska should furnish any of the concomitants of a Thanksgiving dinner, least of all that delectable dish known as cranberry sauce. Yet such was the unique feature of a dinner given quite recently in San Francisco, the berries being brought all the way down from Alaska. Although inferior in size, they were declared equal to, if not superior in flavor to those of the Eastern variety.

CONSUMPTION, THE CURSE OF CENTURIES, ANNIHILATED AT LAST.

The "Dr. Slocum System" the Most Marvelous Discovery of the Age.

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EDITORIAL NOTE.—All readers of GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER anxious regarding the health of themselves, children, relatives, or friends, can have Three Free Bottles of the Doctor Slocum System, as represented in the above illustration, with complete directions, pamphlets, testimonials, etc., by sending full address to Doctor T. A. Slocum, the Slocum Building, New York City. This is a plain, honest, straightforward offer, and is made to introduce the merits of the New System of Treatment, and should be accepted at once by all sufferers. When writing the Doctor, please mention GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, and greatly oblige.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

SOME *Others* **Firms sell good stock part of the time:**
OTHERS *Others* **Never sell good stock any of the time:**
GREEN *Others* **Sells good stock All of the time.**

LINCOLN

Temperature 23d, 23 degrees above zero. Peaches, plums, apricots and pears killed. Grapes and blackberries injured.

Inquiries made of authorities in California, show that that State is easier and less expensive to combat the scale than the codlin moth or other diseases, and that one thorough spraying destroys this pest; that they do not have to burn trees infested with San Jose scale, and further, that it is receiving less attention than some of the pests we have east of the Rockies. Prof. Slingerland, of Ithaca, N. Y., says: "I believe that those fruit growers who now successfully combat the codlin moth, pear psylla and curculio will be equally successful in dealing with this pest."—*Irving Spaulding.*

The accompanying reports show the damage done us by the recent freezes in different sections of our State.

Temperature 23d, 23 degrees above zero. Peaches, plums, apricots and pears killed. Grapes and blackberries injured.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

Many thousand pounds are "sent below" yearly and the trade has assumed such proportions of late as to be quite a feature of commercial importance. The berries being brought in by the Indians are sold to the white traders and shipped by them. The most disagreeable feature in the picking is the swarms of mosquitoes which infest the swamps—mosquitoes indeed, blood-thirsty as were ever found within the bounds of civilization.

Never until I was compelled to beat a hasty retreat, almost madly, within a furious onslaught of these ferocious pests did I realize there might be some truth in the stories that Bruin himself had surrendered more than once to these attacks. Gladly, willingly, did I recommend the little Indian children when they came to me laughing, with a "cultus potash" (free gift) of a quart of berries, for I myself had retired after over an hour's work with but a small thulf, the time being spent in alternately beating the air and then picking up the few berries I had so laboriously gathered.

With the increasing growth of the territory of Alaska and a corresponding reduction in the rates of transportation, Eastern dealers may yet meet a formidable rival, although in possession of not only a "perpetual corner," but a monopoly of the market in this line.

Feast of those in the Pacific Coast region which the advent of Thanksgiving day and its numerous heralds in the form of barrels upon barrel of cranberries, that they are brought almost entirely, if not wholly, across the continent.

As yet there is but one cranberry farm on the coast, in Washington, where there are thousands of thousands of acres, lying idle and suitable for this very purpose. It has as yet not proven a profitable investment, being merely an experimental farm, the enormous yield in the East, and the prevailing freight rates enabling Eastern shippers to lay the berries in San Francisco at an average retail rate of 12½ cents per quart. This berry is not so easy to cultivate as some would imagine, requiring almost constant care.

The peat bog must be free from clay, and the soil underneath kept moist by means of spreading of sand on the ground, which also serves to choke out the insects. The insect called the firebug must also be "choked out," and although a cold climate is necessary, frost must be constantly guarded against, and the patches flocked to prevent such a catastrophe.

The cranberry was first discovered in the neighborhood of Cape Cod, where many of the marshes for a long period considered worthless, are now utilized. The same success was met with in New Jersey, one thousand acres being planted to the vine, while from Wisconsin and Indiana, the sands of barren land westward annually. "Westward, the Star of Empire Takes Its Way." Shall Alaska be next to enter the field?—Haida.

Michigan Fruit Prospects.

Dear Sir: As you requested courteously a report of the prospective fruit crop by any of your interested readers I take the liberty to furnish you with a short report of Shiawassee County, Mich. Peaches, pears and cherries in full bloom and over-laden. Fine prospect for apples too. Plums bore heavily last year, very few scattered blossoms this season. Japan plums very full. All kinds of berries give a fine promise. Pears include all varieties, fall and winter pears, also the other fruits.

Prompt Attention to Insects and Diseases of Fruit.

External insects is the price of good fruit, says Platt C. Reynolds, in New York Tribune. Fruit growers in this country are rapidly learning the truth of this. Last season afforded a striking illustration of the importance of timely application of effective preventive of diseases and destruction of insects attacking fruits. Some of our more enterprising fruit-growers have adopted the practice of fighting insects and fungi diseases every year, as a part of a regular system of fruit culture, without waiting until the enemy has appeared and gained possession. They are aware that if they wait until the season has proved favorable for the growth of fungi, it will be too late to apply preventives effectively. Fungicides must be applied before the germs have started into growth, or they will not destroy them.

To have spraying prove of the highest utility, it is necessary to begin with both insecticides and fungicides, with the swelling of the buds, and repeat the operation three or four times during the season. There are quite a number of insects that attack the branches of the tree near the buds, and a few weeks later the worms appear leave their cases and, crawling into the swelling buds, begin devouring the tender leaves or blossoms. Among these insects are the budworm, the least five species of leaf-rollers, crumplers, folders, tapers and severers, the white-moth caterpillar, the codling moth, the apple tree (or pistol) case-bearer, and these are very soon followed by the tent caterpillar and the cankerworm. Then come along, after the blossoms fall, the codding moth (the prime cause of wavy apples), and a succession of other insects through the season.

When we consider the great number of species of insects that swarm upon us every summer, determined to subdue upon the roots, trunks, branches, bark, leaves or fruits of trees, we marvel that any fruit can be left, to compensate the arduous tillage of the soil. In the future, as he is sure they are the farmer's friend. Yes, are. And the boys' and girls' friends, too, for never a pet shows such loving gratitude for kindness and trust. Don't kill the snakes!—E. Annette Poole.

Garden truck injured.—S. P. Benton, Frankland, Texas.

Dr. A. M. Bagdad: Dear Sir—A cold rain and sleet on night of 23d, and an extraordinary heavy frost on night of 24th has entirely destroyed our fruit crops, greatly injured early gardens, etc. No fruit left.—H. L. Johnson, Carlton, Tex., March 25th.

Forms of Grace.

The simplest form of words is the best. Here is a short one which may be helpful: "O, thou who givest daily bread, bless that thou hast given and feed our souls as thou feedest our bodies, for Christ's sake, Amen." Or this: "Almighty and most merciful Father, we thank thee for thy continued bounty and ask thee to sanctify it to our use for the sake of thy greatest gift, thine only Son, our Savior, Amen." After a little use, other forms will gradually suggest themselves. Here is another, one for child, from one of Susan Coolidge's poems:

"Lord Jesus Christ, be thou our guest,
And share the bread which thou hast blest."

—H. Annette Poole.

Snakes the Farmer's Friends.

I have recently learned from a thoroughly reliable authority some other interesting facts about snakes that I am sure will interest the Tablers. Many farmers on Long Island, in New Jersey and York State positively prohibit the destruction of snakes on their farms unless by chance they are rattlers or copperheads. In the stomachs of the smaller varieties have been found a great number of insects which feed on the larger varieties have been found rats, mice, timber beetles and large insects. A farmer near Trenton, N. J., killed a large, fat snake on his farm whose stomach was filled with cutworms, his greatest pest, and he is determined to protect all snakes in the future, as he is sure they are the farmer's friend. Yes, are. And the boys' and girls' friends, too, for never a pet shows such loving gratitude for kindness and trust. Don't kill the snakes!—E. Annette Poole.

Fruit-Eating Animals.

It is well known that rabbits, rats and squirrels eat apples.

The ostrich will consume half a dozen kinds of fruit.

The chachy is a delicacy much sought after in the whole feathered tribe.

Poaches are not a favorite except with a few animals, though rabbits fancy them.

Nothing, perhaps, is so bitter as olives freshly pickled, yet after they turn purple and black dogs soon learn to devour them.

The Esquimaux dog will eat almost any of the dried fruits. The sour or acid fruits, as the orange, lemon, lime, shaddock, etc., as well as sour plums and the bitter olives, are rarely eaten.

The fig is the favorite fruit among monkeys, apes, chimpanzees, horses, cows, sheep and goats, with the exception of the elephant.

The elephant considers it dainty, while all the fowl greedily devour figs.

The apple ranks high in favor, and horses, cows, sheep, goats, hogs and many of the wild animals eat apples with avidity.

The elephant and deer are fond of them, while others become accustomed to them after a trial or two. All the domestic fowls and many of the wild birds are fond of apples.

The sweet and luscious grapes are eaten with great relish by horses, cows and sheep. Deer are fond of grapes, and often do much damage in California vineyards. Hares, vole, mice, rabbits, rabbits love them, and a number of the wild animals, as the elephant and camel, will eat them.

—Waverley Magazine.

These Might be True.

"Man Sandy," said a Perthshire farmer, "Jack Macdonald's son, a wild man chay," "Hooy, toot, hooy," said his friend, "you're havarin'! Hooy d'vee mak' that?"

"Weel, I'm just sayin' he's mean—beastly mean. It's like this. I was up at his house theither nicht, and he said, 'Peter, will ye ha a hauf' o' whisky?' and I said: 'Ay, of course!' Weel, he got his bottle oot and began to pour me oot a glass, and thinkin' to be sort o' polite, ye ken, I said, 'Stop, stop!'—and he stop!"—Weekly Telegraph.

A countryman wandering about a churchyard came upon a stone having the inscription, "Sic transit gloria mundi."

"What does that mean?" he asked of the sexton, who had been explaining the inscription to him.

The sexton pointed toward it, and not wishing to show any ignorance, replied:

"Well, it means that he was sick transiently, and went to glory Monday morning."—Harper's Bazaar.

"You say there is only one train a day from this station?" said the lady at the ticket office.

"One, madame," was the reply.

"Is the train on time?"

"No, it is fifty minutes late."

"Too bad! I want to go to Pokeville the worst way."

"Well, this is the road you want to take,"—Yonkers Statesman.

A Low Wagon at a Low Price.

The money-making farmer of to-day wants a low boat, easily loaded and unloaded, and a flat-top, which costs but little.

Two hundred bushels per acre would give \$102 per acre. The cost of plants, cultivation, and mulching, should not be more than \$92, leaving \$100 net. The matter of handling in bulk did not cut any ice, as berries were most quickly handled in ordinary quartz baskets. The small packages could be used over again as well as large baskets, and certainly it would be to the interest of the factory to have the berries in small enough packages to assure a minimum of janning.

The question as to the propriety of putting a protective tariff on bananas excited varied opinion, but the society declined to put itself on record. All fruit-growers admit that the banana is one of the worst competitors they have to contend against. It is in the market all the year, always ready for use without sugar or cream, and dirt cheap. It can never be a United States production until we acquire tropical territory; so the problem is boiled down to the expediency of a prohibitory tariff. It seemed to many that the first duty of our law-makers was to our own fruit-growers, and that if any one should suffer, he would not subject our laws and have no part in sustaining our Government.

A long and very earnest discussion of the principles and practice of cold storage for fruit closed the final session of the convention. A working model by F. E. Carr, was upon exhibition and illustrated points taken by various members. The most popular plan seems to be a room 12 or 15 feet square for fruit storage. Above this is a compartment to hold ten tons of ice. Alongside and under the same roof is an ice house of the same size and holding ice for days. When the ice disappears, the ice over the fruit room disappears, it is replaced from the adjoining ice house without intervention of team or wagon and with a minimum of exposure.

—Fruit Crop Reports.

This wagon is built by the Empire Manufacturing Co., Quincy, Ill. It is 25 inches high with 4-inch tired wheels, and is sold for \$100. It is a flat-top, which costs but little.

Metal Wheels any size, any width of tire, hubs to fit any sized axle. Write for catalogues.

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